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THE ASHLEY RIVER: ITS SEATS AND SETTLEMENTS

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH

(Continued from the January Number)

An account of the settlements on the south side of Ashley River as high up as "Pierponts" and Cuppain Creek has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.²⁴² The account there given on p. 61 of the plantation on Ashley River afterwards belonging to William Harvey is quite incomplete and the following will serve to complete it.

LAKE FARM

As was stated in the article mentioned, 350 acres of the Godfrey tract were conveyed to John Woodward who conveyed 70½ acres ("Governor's Point") to Charles Hill, 86 acres to Benjamin Whitaker, and 193½ acres on Wappoo Creek to Richard Woodward. Benjamin Whitaker by exchange with John Godfrey acquired the 150 acres reserved by the latter—exchanging for this 150 acres the 224 acres allotted to his wife Sarah Whitaker. The two tracts formed a plantation of 236 acres on Ashley river lying East of Hillsborough, on which the settlement, now showing the "tabby" foundation of the old house, was made. From Benjamin Whitaker the 236 acres were on 25 February, 1730, conveyed to Benjamin Godfrey at whose death they were transferred by his executors to

²⁴² Vol. XVI, p. 66.

Thomas Lake "late of the Island of Barbados Merchant." To the plantation Thomas Lake gave the name of "Lake Farm" and on 12 January, 1741, he conveyed it by that name to Elizabeth Cheesman, Widow, who on 1 January, 1742, conveyed it under the same name, for natural love and affection to "her brother of the whole blood Richard Lake."

The 193½ acres on Wappoo Creek sold to Richard Woodward was by his will devised equally between his wife Sarah and his daughters Elizabeth, and Mary, and at the division of the estate the 193½ acres was allotted to Mary who married Isaac Chardon, and under an exchange of lands the 193½ acres was in 1742 transferred to Richard Wright who had married her sister Elizabeth Woodward. At Richard Wright's death the property was on 3 April, 1745, by his executors conveyed to Richard Lake as the plantation "commonly called Wappooe plantation." Richard Lake thus became possessed of Lake Farm and Wappooe plantation a contiguous tract of 429½ acres stretching from Ashley river to Wappoo creek.²⁴²

Richard Lake published in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 5 January, 1759, a notice of sale of this plantation of 429½ acres as well as of another plantation of 375 acres. The advertisement is here inserted as showing the plantation and household equipment of a well to do planter at that date on Ashley River, viz:

"To Be Sold by the subscriber at public vendue, at the plantation whereon he now lives, lying between Ashley and Stono Rivers, on monday the 29th of January next (if a fair day, if not on the first fair day after.)

"The said plantation, with an hundred acres of land within less than a quarter of a mile on a straight line to the said plantation, to which there is a warrant for a road to be laid out, containing in all Three Hundred and Seventy-five Acres, all of it strong good land for corn indigo and rice. There is on the said plantation a large dwelling-house neatly painted and sashed, and a great number of out houses containing all the necessary buildings that is wanted on a plantation, all new built a large garden, well planted with all kind of vegetables now in perfection and the plantation under good fence.

²⁴² M. C. O. Charleston, Bks. B¹, p. 20; P, p. 29; W, p. 248; Z, p. 309; B.B, p. 273.

“Also, a plantation on Ashley river and Wappoo creek, where the subscriber formerly lived, containing Four Hundred and Twenty-nine acres and an Half, exceeding good land for corn or indico, Sixty acres of which is under good fence: There is on the said plantation a very large brick house, Two brick out houses, a good oven, Two sets of large white oak indico vats, a lime vat, and a large pump, (all set up in May last) Two sets of brick vats, a great many bearing orange trees, a fine reserve of water sufficient to work a great many sets of vats, several pleasant walks, and a variety of exceeding fine live oaks. The plantation is delightfully situated: from the house you may see Charles-Town, Sullivan’s-Island, a part of James-island, and up Ashley-river; it is but 4 miles from town, and is quite convenient for the market.

“Upward of FIFTY likely strong NEGROES, among which is a very good driver who understands the management of a plantation, and planting perfectly well; Two coopers, one that makes tight casks, the other has served Three years to the trade; two men cooks, one of which is a professed cook, and fit for any person in the province, and the other a very good one; several seamstresses that are also good housewenches; washer women, house-wenches, and waiting-men; plantation slaves, and handy boys and girls.

“HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mahogany tables, chairs, a book-case, several chests of drawers, variety of good pieces of painting, several fine cuts, several large scone glasses, a large chimney glass, several dressing glasses, an 8-day clock, a screen, a marble table, chints curtains, beds, and bedsteads, fire dogs, all sorts of kitchen furniture, and a great variety of all sorts of furniture; a good collection of books, a large quantity of very fine china, drinking glasses, cut glass cruets, a pair of glass shades, &c. A Parcel of fine Sterling Plate, consisting of Two pair of candlesticks, snuffers, and snuff-dish; Two coffee pots, a teapot and stand, Two Tankards, Three waiters, a large wrought cup and cover, 3 salvers, Four mugs, Two porringers, Three small dishes, Twelve knives and forks, and Twelve spoons, in a shag green case; Two Dozen knives and forks in shag green cases; a set of decanters, Six salt sellers, Two soup ladles, a punch ladle, Two marrow spoons, Two pepper boxes, a large old-fashioned sugar dish, a sauce cup, Fourteen large spoons, Twelve teaspoons with tongs and strainer, &c. a chased good gold watch, chain, and

seal; a plain gold watch, and seal set in gold; a large pair of gold shoe buckles, two sets of mens silver buckles, Two diamond and several other rings; a silver snuff box, studded with gold, a wrought Silver snuff-box, a pair of silver spurs, Two silver hilted swords, gilt with gold and a pair of pistols mounted with silver

'A Pair of pocket pistols, and Four guns; some curious shells, foreign insects in spirits, and several branches of fine coral; a large garden roller, Five handsome garden benches, and a water-stone and stand; several orange and lemon trees in tubs, and exotic plant in pots; a charriot, and harness for 4 horses; and a single horse chair; an ox cart, and Two horse carts; plantation tools, horses, cattle, hogs, indico seed, corn pease, potatoe seed, &c.

"The sale to begin precisely at Ten o'clock, the conditions of which is a year's credit, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving such security as shall be required: The property not to be altered in any shape, nor one thing taken off the plantation till delivered to the purchaser, by

Richard Lake.

N.B. Whatever is purchased at this sale under Fifty Pounds, is to be paid in cash; and the sale to continue (if all is not sold the first day) the following day, 'till all is sold."

It was probably at this sale that the property passed to William Harvey, and from him under his will to his nephew Thomas Elliott.

PIERPONTS

It is also stated in the former article alluded to (Vol. XVI, on p. 67) that the writer had not ascertained how or when this property passed from Benjamin Pierpont. Later investigation shows that the property had passed from Pierpont to one Arthur Langhorne, Merch^t who owned it in 1712, and through a mortgage made by whom it became the property of Francis Holmes, who on 5 May, 1716, conveyed it to William Fuller, which title to William Fuller was confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery of the Province on 20 September, 1716, and also by an Act of the General Assembly on 15 December, 1716.²⁴³ This William Fuller was probably the son of the original immigrant of the name, and was the

²⁴³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, p. 290.

William Fuller who has been mentioned in the account of "Soldier's Retreat" or "Maryville" on the North side of the river. William Fuller seems to have made his home and residence at Pierponts, and added to the property $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres part of a grant of 20 acres to Isaac Stewart 14 May, 1707,²⁴⁴ which Stewart conveyed to Samuel Jones, and the latter conveyed 25 January 1726, to William Fuller.²⁴⁵ William Fuller died in 1731, leaving a wife Elizabeth, six sons Richard, William, Joseph, Zacheus, Benjamin, and Nathaniel and one daughter, Sarah.²⁴⁶ Whether Elizabeth was the mother of all the children is not clear. She may have been a second wife. Nor has the writer ascertained her maiden name, although as a mere surmise, based on a process of elimination without much to support it, it would appear possible, that she was either Elizabeth Godfrey daughter of the first Richard Godfrey or Elizabeth Baker daughter of Richard Baker of Archdale. Richard the eldest son married Mary Drayton daughter of Thomas Drayton; William married Martha Whitemarsh; Joseph who died in 1756, Zacheus who died in 1741, and Benjamin who died in 1750-51, do not seem to have married, or at least to have left descendants, Nathaniel married Sarah Lloyd, and Sarah Fuller the daughter married Edward Simpson. In his will William Fuller directed his Executors to sell the tract of land containing 520 acres whereon he dwelled, and on 21 June, 1733, his Executors viz. his eldest son Richard and William Cattell sold and conveyed the two tracts of 510 and $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Joseph and Benjamin Fuller;²⁴⁷ and Benjamin Fuller on 21 June, 1748, transferred to his brother Joseph Fuller his one half in the property thus vesting in Joseph Fuller the entire $521\frac{3}{4}$ acres.²⁴⁸ Apparently Joseph Fuller died without a will and the property descended to his eldest brother Richard, or the latter's son Thomas as the latter is found in possession of the property and at his death in 1789 devised it to his son Christopher Fuller as the plantation whereon he dwelled.²⁴⁹ This Thomas Fuller married first Lydia Yonge, second in 1766

²⁴⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 19.

²⁴⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 300.

²⁴⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731-1736, p. 332.

²⁴⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, pp. 290, 301.

²⁴⁸ Memo. Bk. 7, p. 518; M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, p. 307.

²⁴⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 265.

Elizabeth Mellichamp then widow of Edward Miles, and third in 1773 Catherine Foley (born Mellichamp) and apparently left children by all his wives, and mentions in his will in 1789 as then living four sons Thomas, William, Benjamin, and Christopher; and six daughters, Ann who had married her cousin Nathaniel Fuller, Elizabeth who had married Alexander McQueen, Mary, Catherine, Lydia, and Martha: a daughter Sarah who had married Henry Nichols had apparently predeceased him. The residence on Pierponts was burned by the enemy in 1865. The writer has been informed that it was an old colonial looking brick mansion with the basement loopholed for musketry. When he visited the place only a pile of broken bricks remained with the remains of a fine oak avenue leading from the public road to the house site.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW

North of Pierponts is a bold creek running into the Ashley River, which at its earliest mention is called Coppain, or Cuppain, Creek. Apparently this was its Indian name. It was sometimes called Hooper's Creek from one John Hooper (or Whooper) who obtained a grant adjoining. Later it became known as Church Creek by which name it is designated on the United States Coast Survey map. North of this creek was a tract laid out to John Hooper (or Whooper) and Thomas Lane which in some way became vested in Abraham Waight Jun^r. whose guardian Abraham Waight Sen^r. transferred 140 acres to Francis Fidling, who took out a grant for it on 14 August 1741 and then transferred it to Charles Jones. Another 140 acres part of the same tract Abraham Waight conveyed to Charles Jones who took out a grant to himself on 16 July, 1703, and the whole 280 acres thus vested in Jones.²⁵⁰ The present parish Church of St. Andrew stands upon a part of the tract granted to Charles Jones 16 July, 1703. When the land was transferred by Jones to the parish does not appear on the record but as the construction of the church was begun in 1706 it must have been prior to that date. The initials referred to by Dalcho as cut in a red tile over the west door of the church probably denote the initials of the church wardens having charge of the construction in 1706.²⁵¹ J. F. was probably Jonathan

²⁵⁰ Memo. Bk. 1, pp. 188, 192, 193.

²⁵¹ Dalcho: *Church of South Carolina*, p. 338.

Fitch and T. R., Thomas Rose. The 280 acres held by Jones was divided into two parts by the public highway parallel to the river; and it was off the part between the road and the river that the Church site was taken. At the death of Charles Jones his lands descended to his son another Charles Jones who seems to have had a part of the tract between the road and the river incorporated in St. Andrews Town in 1734,²⁵² and to have sold another part to Joseph Williams, and in 1755 another part (25 acres) to Elizabeth Fuller widow—apparently the widow of William Fuller before mentioned. The remainder of the 280 acres, being the part lying West of the public road, Charles Jones conveyed in 1757 for 213 acres to Archibald Scott.²⁵³ This 213 acres seems to have descended to Thomas Scott, who transferred to Jeremiah Savage from whom it passed to George Rivers who in 1803 conveyed it to John Lloyd Sen^r²⁵⁴ who annexed it to his Springfield plantation.

ST. ANDREWS TOWN

North of the Jones tract lay a grant of 38 acres which was incorporated in St. Andrews Town an account of which was given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.²⁵⁵ All the unsold lots in the Town were in 1835 conveyed by Col: William Cattell to the Vestry and Churchwardens of St. Andrews Parish.²⁵⁶

SPRINGFIELD

In the account of Tipseeboo plantation on the north side of Ashley River it is stated that Shem Butler a son of Thomas Butler had arrived in the Province in September 1675. Richard Butler to whom the Tipseeboo property was given by his father was apparently a younger brother of Shem. Shem Butler apparently was quite young on his arrival in 1675 for not until 27 June, 1696, does he appear as receiving a warrant for 700 acres;²⁵⁷ for which a formal grant to him was made 5 May, 1704.²⁵⁸ On 15 and 16 July,

²⁵² This MAGAZINE, vol. XIV, p. 207.

²⁵³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R. R, p. 423.

²⁵⁴ Ibid., Bk. K, No. 7, p. 306.

²⁵⁵ Vol. XIV, p. 206.

²⁵⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. U, No. 10, p. 577.

²⁵⁷ Printed warrants, 1692-1711, p. 120.

²⁵⁸ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 450.

1703, two grants were made to him for 418 and 1332 acres, respectively, situated on the south-side of Ashley River;²⁵⁹ and on these tracts he seems to have established his residence, and by an Act of the General Assembly in 1711, the landing place for the ferry at that point on the south side of the river, and the road through the lands of Mr. Shem Butler were declared to be the road and landing place forever. On the west side of this road, on the bank of the river Shem Butler laid out in his lifetime the Town afterwards known as Ashley Ferry Town or Shem Town an account of which has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.²⁶⁰

Shem Butler died in 1723, leaving a will directing all his property to be divided among his wife and children.²⁶¹ He left a widow Esther who later married William Elliott Sen^r as his second wife, a son Thomas, a son Joseph, a daughter Elizabeth who married the second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, and after his death Thomas Elliott, a daughter Esther who married William Elliott Jun^r as his first wife and died without issue, a daughter Sarah who married first Daniel Cartwright and second Samuel Perkins, a daughter Rebecca who married first Josiah Baker and second William Rind (or Rhind), and a daughter Abigail who married John Watson. In the division of the estate there was partitioned to Elizabeth Bellinger a tract of 349 acres running from Ashley river back along the line of the public road.²⁶² To which M^{rs}. Bellinger added 33 acres part of the tract allotted to the widow Esther Butler.²⁶³ At M^{rs}. Bellinger's (then M^{rs}. Elliott) death in 1753 she devised the property, 222 acres to her son Edmund Bellinger and the remainder to her other sons.²⁶⁴ In her will she calls the property "Springfield" and charges it with the cost of putting a brick tomb over her honoured mother. Edmund Bellinger apparently acquired the interests of his brothers for he seems to have transferred 300 acres (excluding a narrow tract of 49 acres on Ashley river) to William Simpson who with Elizabeth his wife in 1765 conveyed to Lachlin McIntosh.²⁶⁵ Lachlin McIntosh (who was

²⁵⁹ Ibid., pp. 431, 432.

²⁶⁰ Vol. XIV, p. 203.

²⁶¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1722-1724, p. 168.

²⁶² Memo. Bk. 3, p. 138; Memo. Bk. 7, p. 461.

²⁶³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C. C, p. 517.

²⁶⁴ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1753-1756, p. 70.

²⁶⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, No. 3, p. 12.

afterwards an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war) with his wife Elizabeth on 15 September, 1769, conveyed the 300 acres to John Lloyd²⁶⁶ who made the place his residence and added a number of adjoining tracts aggregating at his death in 1807 1011 acres. At his death the property under his will went to his nephew Richard Lloyd Champion, and at the latter's death was sold in 1817 to Joseph S. Gibbes. It has always been known as Springfield and was probably so known when owned by Shem Butler. The residence on this place has long been destroyed but there still remain the evidences of garden and grounds. The tomb of Mrs. Bellinger's honoured mother the writer has never located.

ASHLEY FERRY TOWN

West of Mrs. Bellinger's 349 acres was the tract of about 50 acres laid out for a Town by Shem Butler already described in this MAGAZINE.²⁶⁷

THE FERRY TRACT

Lying south and west of Ashley Ferry Town lay a tract of 216 acres allotted to Sarah Butler.²⁶⁸ At her marriage to her second husband Samuel Perkins in 1743 the property was conveyed to John Watson in trust for her, and in 1744 John Watson as Trustee transferred to Hugh Cartwright;²⁶⁹ who seems to have conveyed to William Miles, from whom it apparently passed to John Miles, who seems to have transferred 86 acres comprising the part lying between the public road and the river to Edward Legge prior to 1771.²⁷⁰ The ferry across the river at that point had existed for many years and was recognized as a public ferry as early as 1703.²⁷¹ It was afterwards vested in Landgrave Bellinger, and in 1741 in his widow. In 1777 it was granted to Edward Legge. When Legge parted with the property does not appear. In 1784 by an Act of the Legislature a commission was authorized to dispose of the ferry lately occupied by Edward Legge. He seems to have

²⁶⁶ Ibid., Bk. X, No. 3, p. 355.

²⁶⁷ Vol. XIV, p. 203.

²⁶⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 303.

²⁶⁹ Ibid., Bk. H. H, p. 4.

²⁷⁰ Ibid., Bk. W, No. 3, p. 265.

²⁷¹ Statutes at Large, vol. 9, p. 2.

been a strong Royalist during the Revolution and died in 1786 leaving a will which does not mention the property. In 1794 one John Freazer (pronounced Frazer) with his wife Sarah transferred to William Miles as Trustee for M^{rs}. Sarah Freazer several parcels of land including this 86 acres (with 66 acres of adjoining marsh granted Edward Legge 23 June, 1774) and 49 acres of M^{rs}. Bellingers 349 acres, which Edmund Bellinger had devised to his brother William,²⁷² and the latter with Sarah his wife on 16 September, 1788, had transferred to John Freazer. Mrs. Freazer was Sarah Ladson a daughter of Zacharias Ladson, and had married John Freazer in 1770.²⁷³ The deed does not state from whom the 86 and 66 acre tracts of Legge had been acquired by the Freazers. Edward Legge's name appears on the list, annexed to the Statute of 1782, of persons whose property was confiscated and directed to be sold and it may be his property was sold by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.

The Ferry was granted in 1798 to John Frazer and after his death to his widow Sarah in 1804. At Mrs. Freazer's death she devised the property to her grandson Joseph F. Bee, to whom the ferry was granted in 1820, and it has ever since continued to be generally known as Bee's Ferry. The settlement on this place was near the river bank but the use of it as a site for a phosphate mining plant has destroyed every vestige of it.

SAVAGES

To Rebecca Butler was allotted 313 acres South of the part allotted to her sister Sarah. On 2 February, 1738, Rebecca with her husband Josiah Baker conveyed the 313 acres to William Miles²⁷⁴ from whom it apparently passed to John Miles who seems to have transferred to Jeremiah Savage (from whose ownership it took the name "Savages") this 313 acres together with 130 acres off Sarah Butler's 216 acre tract. By Jeremiah Savage the property was sold to Thomas Farr,²⁷⁵ and at the latter's death was sold in 1793 to Ralph Izard, Jun^r²⁷⁶ who annexed it to his Schieveling plantation.

²⁷² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 108.

²⁷³ This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 50.

²⁷⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, p. 578.

²⁷⁵ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 177.

²⁷⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, No. 1, p. 75.

HICKORY HILL

To the widow Esther Butler was allotted 313 acres lying south of the tract allotted to Rebecca Butler. Off this she transferred to Elizabeth Bellinger 33 acres lying East of the public road retaining 280 acres on the West of that road, which (as Esther Elliott) she transferred in 1741 to William Branford,²⁷⁷ who with his wife Elizabeth on 31 October, 1752, conveyed the 280 acres to trustees for his sister Elizabeth Holmes;²⁷⁸ who married Francis Holmes, and whose trustee in 1774 conveyed the property to Thomas Farr Jr.²⁷⁹ who also purchased the adjoining tract called "Savages." Thomas Farr had married Elizabeth Holmes a daughter of Mrs. Holmes, and the place thus continued in the same family. Thomas Farr left two sons, W^m Branford Farr, and John Emperor Farr and after his death in 1788 the property seems to have passed to W^m Branford Farr at a sale made in 1793 and in 1801 it was conveyed as the property of W^m Branford Farr (then deceased) under the name of Hickory Hill to John Splatt Cripps,²⁸⁰ who had married Elizabeth a daughter of Thomas Farr. The advertised sale of the lands of Thomas Farr in 1793 is the first mention the writer has found of the name of the place as Hickory Hill. The property became the residence of John Splatt Cripps and after his death the property was sold in 1818 to one William Moer²⁸¹ who must have transferred to John Emperor Farr, for at the latter's death in 1824 he devised to his nieces the daughters of John Splatt Cripps the plantation near Ashley Ferry called Hickory Hill formerly the residence of their late father John Splatt Cripps, reserving the family burying ground.²⁸² In 1825 the devise of John Emperor Farr conveyed to the Rev^d Christian Hanckel the Hickory Hill place containing 280 acres reserving one half an acre for the family burying ground. There is no residence left on the place. The family burying ground with a brick vault is (or was) still in existence.

²⁷⁷ Ibid., Bk. W, p. 378.

²⁷⁸ Ibid., Bk. N. N, p. 201.

²⁷⁹ Ibid., Bk. M, No. 4, p. 343.

²⁸⁰ Ibid., Bk. H, No. 7, p. 332.

²⁸¹ Ibid., Bk. Z, No. 8, p. 151.

²⁸² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 540.

CRIPPS

To Abigail Butler was allotted 313 acres lying south of Hickory Hill. In 1741 Abigail Watson and her husband John Watson conveyed this 313 acres to William Branford²⁸³ from whom it passed to his son William Branford who devised it to his daughters Ann who married Thomas Horry, and Elizabeth who married Elias Horry, two sisters marrying two brothers. Ann Horry and her husband transferred their one half to Elias and Elizabeth Horry, from whom the property passed to their daughter Margaret Horry who married Henry Deas and with her husband transferred the property to Francis Motte, who with his wife Mary conveyed in December 1798 to John Splatt Cripps,²⁸⁴ who had acquired in 1786 a tract of 500 acres, and in 1797 a tract of 110 acres adjoining.²⁸⁵ Cripps may have made his country residence on the tract so acquired by him in 1786 prior to his purchase in 1801 of Hickory Hill. After the death of Cripps the three tracts as one plantation were sold in 1817 to Dr Henry Richardson,²⁸⁶ whose heirs in July, 1849 conveyed the property as then containing 865 acres to Dr. T. Drayton Grimke.²⁸⁷ Dr. Grimke was a brother of the late Rev. John Grimke Drayton and made his country residence on the property, and is said to have spent much time and labour on the house and grounds. When the writer in 1885 visited the site of his residence the house had been destroyed. It was on a spot of considerable natural beauty with a grove of very fine live oaks, and grounds laid out and planted with groups of the Indian Azalea which were then in full bloom. The property was then owned by the Rose phosphate mining company and unfortunately the line of mine excavation lay directly across the old garden and the site of the old house which were then on the point of total destruction by the mining operations. The site of the residence as well as the writer remembers was not upon the 313 acre tract of Mrs. Watson but on the adjoining 500 acre tract purchased in 1786 by John Splatt Cripps from John Lloyd. The writer has never seen any

²⁸³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, p. 356.

²⁸⁴ Ibid., Bk. X, No. 6, p. 251.

²⁸⁵ Ibid., Bk. E, No. 8, p. 365.

²⁸⁶ Ibid., Bk. V, No. 8, p. 125.

²⁸⁷ Ibid., Bk. F, No. 12, p. 23.

name given to this property. A residence of the size and pretense of this, must have had some local name but it has passed away. On some old maps it is designated as "Cripps" which better denotes the larger area occupied by John Splatt Cripps than "Branfords" by which the 313 acres of Mrs. Watson was designated as a boundary.

SCHIEVELING

To Thomas Butler the son of Shem Butler was allotted 313 acres on the Ashley River west of the ferry tract allotted to his sister Sarah.²⁸⁸ Before his death Thomas Butler seems to have moved his residence to Prince Williams Parish and died there in 1746 leaving a wife Elizabeth (daughter of Thomas Elliott) two sons Thomas and William and daughters, Mary (who married Richard Wright and second Elisha Butler), Elizabeth and Sarah, and a granddaughter Ann Miles child of a deceased daughter Ann.²⁸⁹ He left his lands to his son William. His son Thomas died soon after,²⁹⁰ without children. William seems also to have died without children, and in some way the land seems to have been acquired by his mother, who married second Robert D'Arques, and third Robert Yonge, leaving issue only by her first husband Thomas Butler. In 1752 she still owned the property as Elizabeth Yonge having acquired it prior to 1750.²⁹¹ In 1752 she conveyed 113 acres off the property to her daughter Elizabeth who had married first Stephen Elliott and then George Bellinger, and the remaining 200 acres was after Elizabeth Yonge's death sold in 1759, under legal proceedings to Dr. Cholmondely Dering, who in 1758 had married Elizabeth Bellinger, widow, and who in November, 1770, transferred the 200 acres to Robert Duff,²⁹² who two days later transferred the property to Thomas Fuller,²⁹³ who a month later on 18 December, 1770, acquired the 113 acres which Mrs. Yonge had conveyed to her daughter Elizabeth Bellinger, and on Mrs. Bellinger's death, without issue, descended to John Wright the only son of her sister

²⁸⁸ Memo. Bk. 2, p. 88.

²⁸⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1740-1747, p. 372.

²⁹⁰ Ibid., Bk. 1747-1752, p. 51.

²⁹¹ Memo. Bk. 7, p. 79.

²⁹² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 3, p. 172.

²⁹³ Ibid., p. 182.

Mary Wright, and Ann Miles (who married Joseph Ainger) the only daughter of her sister Ann Miles.²⁹⁴ This Thomas Fuller was the son of Richard Fuller, son of William Fuller, mentioned in the account of Pierpont. How long Thomas Fuller resided on the property does not appear. Later his residence was at Pierpont, and on 18 December, 1779, he with Catherine his wife, conveyed the 313 acres with 200 acres of marsh granted to Thomas Fuller, the whole aggregating 513 acres to Thomas Hooper.²⁹⁵ The purchase price as stated in the deed was £120,000 state currency which however according to the legal scale of depreciation enacted after the war was about but £3750 sterling. On 15 June, 1785, Thomas Hooper and Mary his wife conveyed the property, for £1600, as containing 513 acres to Ralph Izard Jun.²⁹⁶ This Ralph Izard had received from his father the place called "Burton" or "Fair Spring" on the Ashley river about a mile west of Bacon's bridge which seems to have been his homeplace and residence until he acquired this 513 acres from Thomas Hooper, altho' he had owned for a short time the plantation on the North side of the Ashley called "Childs" near the Spring Farm plantation of his brother Walter Izard.

He had married Elizabeth Stead daughter of Benjamin Stead. On the 4 June, 1793, Ralph Izard acquired from the estate of Thomas Farr the adjoining tract called "Savages" containing 443 acres lying South of the public road which embraced the 313 acres formerly allotted to Rebecca Butler and 130 acres formerly allotted to Sarah Butler,²⁹⁷ and annexed it to the plantation he already had.

Ralph Izard and his family resided on the property as their home and country residence and apparently during their occupation the place was known as "Schieveling." There was a fine avenue of live oaks and a handsome and well laid out garden. The writers observation has been that wherever the Izard family had a country residence great attention was paid to the garden and grounds as well as to the mansion. Their old homes, "The Elms," "Fair Spring," "Cedar Grove," "Spring Farm," "Schieveling," "To-

²⁹⁴ Ibid., Bk. V, No. 3, p. 145.

²⁹⁵ Ibid., Bk. F, No. 6, p. 62.

²⁹⁶ Ibid., Bk. N, No. 5, p. 247.

²⁹⁷ Ibid., Bk. M, No. 6, p. 75.

motley" all show after years of neglect and devastation distinguishing evidence of former taste and beauty. The house at Schieveling was destroyed by fire when the only son was returning from his wedding tour. The tradition is that as his bride and himself turned into the avenue from the public road they looked upon the house in flames. Ralph Izard died without a will leaving a widow, six daughters, and one son who married Esther the daughter of the Honourable Thomas Middleton. After his death the property passed to the widow Mrs. Elizabeth Izard, after whose death in 1826 the property was by her heirs conveyed as the plantation called Schieveling containing 1056 acres to D^r Charles Drayton²⁹⁸ This is the first deed in which the property is called "Schieveling," although it is so named on an earlier plat made about 1802 by Joseph Purcell. Dr. Drayton subsequently conveyed the property to Joseph F. Bee who shortly afterwards transferred it to the late Henry A. Middleton, Esq.

VAUCLUSE

On 30 January, 1676/7, a warrant was issued to lay out to "Cap^t: Hen: Bryan" eleven hundred acres,²⁹⁹ and on 29 April, 1678, a warrant was issued to lay out to Jonathan Fitz eleven hundred and ten acres.³⁰⁰ Bryan apparently abandoned the land laid out for him for by an order of the Council dated 30 November 1678 the surveyor General is directed to lay out for Jonathan Fitz "all that "tract of land upon Ashley River formerly called M^r Bryans "land and now in the possession of the s^d M^r Fitz" and on 22 March, 1678, (1679) a formal grant was made to Jonathan Fitch for 1110 acres on Ashley River.³⁰¹ This first Jonathan Fitch seems to have left a son also named Jonathan Fitch, and for some reason a new grant was on 13 May, 1696, issued to Jonathan Fitts for 1110 acres on Ashley River.³⁰² Jonathan Fitch conveyed to his nephew James Stanyarne (son of his sister Rachel who had married the elder James Stanyarne) first 600 acres off the tract, and on 28 November, 1713, also conveyed to him the remaining 510

²⁹⁸ Ibid., Bk. R, No. 9, p. 361.

²⁹⁹ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 124.

³⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 154.

³⁰¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 213.

³⁰² Ibid., p. 295; Memo. Bk. 4, p. 313.

acres³⁰³ thus vesting in James Stanyarne the entire 1110 acres. At James Stanyarne's death he devised to his son Benjamin Stanyarne the 600 acres being the place he then lived on and to his wife Jane (born Jane Godfrey a daughter of Capt. John Godfrey) the 510 acres for life, with remainder to his son Benjamin.³⁰⁴ The widow Jane married Gerard Monger (sometimes called Capt. Monger) and at her death, apparently without surviving issue by her second husband, her son Benjamin received the 510 acres. On 13 December 1742 Benjamin Stanyarne conveyed 132 acres bounding on Ashley river off the Western part of the tract to John Drayton,³⁰⁵ and on 16 January 1745 he conveyed to William Cattell 354 acres embracing the rest of the river front of the 1110 acres.³⁰⁶ This William Cattell was William Cattell the elder who had married Mary Godfrey the Aunt of Benjamin Stanyarne. William Cattell died in 1752, and by his will devised to his son Peter Cattell the plantation purchased from the late Mr. Benjamin Stanyarne. Peter Cattell died without leaving children, and under the terms of the will the property seems to have passed to his nephew William Cattell the son of his eldest brother William Cattell and grandson of the elder William Cattell. This last William Cattell to whom the lands descended was later Lt. Col. William Cattell of the first regiment of South Carolina troops on the Continental establishment during the Revolutionary war. Col. William Cattell died in 1778 and by his will devised his lands to his brother Benjamin Cattell:³⁰⁷ who died in January, 1783, and under proceedings instituted against his executors for the settlement of his brother's estate the lands of Col. Cattell were ordered to be sold, and on 7 February, 1785, the executors advertised for sale several tracts including "a tract of land on Ashley River joining Drayton Hall called Stanyarne's containing 406 acres." At the sale the property was purchased by Thomas Ferguson,³⁰⁸ the Thomas Ferguson of the Council of Safety and other public posts during the Revolutionary war, who however did not hold it long as he died

³⁰³ Ibid., p. 316.

³⁰⁴ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 483; Ibid., Bk. 4, p. 316.

³⁰⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 295.

³⁰⁶ Old plat in writer's possession.

³⁰⁷ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774-1779, p. 624.

³⁰⁸ Old plat in writer's possession.

in May, 1786, and by his will devised to his wife Ann (formerly Ann Wragg) the tract of land which he had lately bought in St. Andrews Parish upon Ashley River, and directed his executors to build thereon a two story wooden dwelling house 26 feet wide and 45 feet long.³⁰⁹ Whether this house was built does not appear but under proceedings instituted for the settlement of the estate of Thomas Ferguson the Master in Equity conveyed to Thomas Middleton on 12 April, 1791, the plantation in St. Andrews Parish containing 354 acres bounding North East on the marshes of Ashley river, South East on lands formerly of Thomas Butler then of Ralph Izard Jun^r, South West on formerly of Benjamin Stanyarne and North West on formerly John Drayton.³¹⁰ Thomas Middleton was the Honourable Thomas Middleton of the Revolution, son of the Honourable Henry Middleton.³¹¹ Whether or not any house was built by the executors of Thomas Ferguson, a comfortable and sufficient one was erected for Thomas Middleton who made it his country residence until his death in 1797, and after his death it continued to be the home of his widow (Anne daughter of Hon. Peter Manigault) and his children for many years.

In the division of the estate of Thomas Middleton the property passed to his daughter Esther, who had married her neighbour on the river Ralph Stead Izard son of Ralph Izard of Schieveling, and on her death in 1819 she devised to her son Ralph Stead Izard the "country seat on Ashley river called "Vaucluse."³¹² This is the first appearance of the name Vaucluse on the record as attached to the property although on a map near 30 years previous in date it is called Vaucluse. Probably the name was given during the ownership of Thomas Middleton. In 1838 this last Ralph Stead Izard conveyed to Tho^s. B. Clarkson the plantation called Vaucluse, who in 1845 conveyed it as containing 431 $\frac{40}{100}$ acres to the late Henry A. Middleton.

DRAYTON HALL

On 30 January, 1676/7, a warrant was issued to lay out to Mr. Nicholas Carteret 750 acres of land,³¹³ and on 10 August, 1678, a

³⁰⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 9.

³¹⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 7, p. 435.

³¹¹ This MAGAZINE, vol. I, p. 252.

³¹² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 98.

³¹³ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 125.

warrant was likewise issued to lay out to Edward Mayo 750 acres,³¹⁴ followed by an order on the 30 November, 1678, to lay out to Edward Mayo 750 acres "which was formerly the Land laid out for "Nich: Cartwright."³¹⁵ This was followed by a formal grant dated 9 August, 1679, to Edward Mayo for 750 acres on Ashley River,³¹⁶ more particularly described as "all y^e Tract of Land being 750 "Acres formerly belonging unto Nicholas Carteret Gent & to Edward Mayo Scituate Lying & being upon Ashley River between "y^e Lands of Jonathan ffitz to y^e Eastward and y^e Lands of Capt. "Mau: Matthews to y^e Westward & Butting upon Ashley river to "y^e Northward."³¹⁷ On 8 March, 1680, Edward Mayo and Ann his wife transferred the tract to Joseph Harben of Barbados Merch^t.³¹⁸ How the property passed from Joseph Harben or his descendants the writer has not ascertained. On 17 June, 1718, Alexander Skene and Jemima his wife conveyed to Francis Yonge 750 acres on Ashley River, and Francis Yonge and Lydia his wife on 27 March, 1733, conveyed to Jordan Roche 456 acres off this 750 acres.³¹⁹ The deed recites that on 2 April, 1718, a grant had been made to Alexander Skene of 750 acres on the south side of Ashley River, and it may be that Skene had acquired the property and desired to fortify his title by a new grant. The boundaries given in the deed show that it was the same land described in the grant to Edward Mayo. Francis Yonge after the sale to Roche retained in himself 294 acres³²⁰ which he subsequently viz., on 9 October, 1734, with Lidia his wife conveyed to Jordan Roche, thus vesting in Roche the entire 750 acres. Then Jordan Roche and his wife Rebecca on 19 October, 1737, conveyed 350 acres to John Greene³²¹ being the North Eastern part of the 750 acres bounding on Ashley river, which 350 acres John Greene and Phebe his wife on 2 March 1738 conveyed to John Drayton. The other 400 acres Greene conveyed on 19 November, 1737, to Robert Ladson

³¹⁴ Ibid., p. 168.

³¹⁵ Ibid. p. 190.

³¹⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 20.

³¹⁷ Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1701-1714, p. 367.

³¹⁸ Ibid., p. 368.

³¹⁹ Memo. Bk. 4, p. 395.

³²⁰ Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 500.

³²¹ M. C. O. Bk. T, p. 445.

Jun^r.³²² This John Drayton was the grandson of the original Thomas Drayton who seems to have come to the Province in 1679 in the same vessel with Stephen Fox.³²³ This first Thomas whose wife appears to have been named Elizabeth died about 1700 leaving a son Thomas Drayton (whose wife was named Ann), and apparently her maiden name was Ann Booth, at least she had a granddaughter—the daughter of her own only daughter, named Ann Booth Fuller.

The second Thomas Drayton died about 1716 leaving a large estate, his widow Ann, three sons, Thomas, Stephen Fox, and John, and one daughter Mary who married Richard Fuller. Stephen Fox Drayton died without issue. John Drayton became a prominent citizen of the Province, was for many years a member of his Majesty's Council, and was commonly known, and referred to as the Honourable John Drayton. To him it was that John Greene conveyed the 350 acres and on that tract he established his residence and country seat, on which the fine mansion house known as Drayton Hall was erected. To this 350 acres he added 132 acres conveyed to him on 13 December, 1742, by Benjamin Stanyarne off the adjoining part of the Fitch 1110 acre grant,³²⁴ and 117 acres of marsh land granted in 1745 to Robert Brewton and by him the same year conveyed to John Drayton; and 61½ acres of marsh land granted him in 1762. The Drayton Hall residence is said to have been constructed by him; the exact date of its construction the writer has not ascertained, but according to the published notice of Charles Faucheraud given in the account of "Ashley Wood and Jerico" on p. — of this volume it was completed before 1758, and was by Faucheraud described as a "Palace." The Honourable John Drayton died in 1779. His will does not now appear on the record but from other documents it appears that he devised the Drayton Hall property to his son Dr. Charles Drayton who married Miss Esther Middleton a daughter of the Honourable Henry Middleton. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt who in the spring of 1796 made an excursion up the Ashley River "to enlarge my acquaintance with the interior, "and to view the country-seats in those parts which enjoy the

³²² Ibid., p. 30.

³²³ This MAGAZINE, vol. XIV, p. 17.

³²⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 295.

"greatest celebrity"—gives the following account of Drayton Hall. "We stopped to dine with Dr. Drayton, at Drayton-Hall. "The house is an ancient building, but convenient and good; and "the garden is better laid out, better cultivated and stocked with "good trees, than any I have hitherto seen. In order to have a "fine garden you have nothing to do but to let the trees remain "standing here and there, or in clumps, to plant bushes in front of "them, and arrange the trees according to their height. Dr. "Drayton's father who was also a physician, began to lay out the "garden on this principle; and his son who is passionately fond of a "country life, has pursued the same plan. The prospect from the "garden is like all other views in this part of the country."³²⁵ At the death of this last Charles Drayton in 1820 he devised to his son Charles—another Charles Drayton, M.D.—his place called Drayton Hall situate on the Ashley River,³²⁶ and the property still remains in, and is occupied by the descendants of the name, viz; the heirs of the late Charles H. Drayton.

MAGNOLIA

On 30 December, 1676, a warrant was issued to lay out to "Mr. Morris Matthewes" 750 acres.³²⁷ Maurice Mathews was one of the most active and prominent of the first settlers having come to the Province in the very first shipload of settlers—in March, 1670. The Surveyor General in laying out this 750 acres at the desired point apparently found not enough land still untaken up to lay-out the full 750 acres, for he laid out under the warrant to Maurice Mathews only 402 acres on the south west side of Ashley River in a certain colony not yet named between a parcel of land not yet laid out taken by Mr. Nicholas Cartwright on the south east side thereof and land taken up by Mr. Hugh Lewis on the north east side thereof and butting upon Ashley River and "a cane & "bryer swamp."³²⁸ and a formal grant for the 402 acres was made to Maurice Mathews 28 April, 1677.³²⁹ On 28 July, 1679, Maurice

³²⁵ English translation, published in London, 1799, vol. 1, p. 591.

³²⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 205.

³²⁷ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 123.

³²⁸ Memo. Bk. 1, pp. 479-482.

³²⁹ Off. Hist. Com., Bk. G, p. 32.

Mathews conveyed the 402 acres to Stephen Fox "Tanner," bounding East on Edward Mayoe.^{329a} Stephen Fox apparently to fortify his title took out another grant to himself 13 May, 1696.³³⁰ Stephen Fox apparently by his will devised this 402 acres to the second Thomas Drayton who died in 1716, and under the latter's will the property passed to his eldest son the third Thomas Drayton, who added to the property an adjoining tract of 260 acres which had been granted on 5 June, 1704, to John Cattell³³¹ (a son of the first John Cattell) from whom it descended to his son and heir John Cattell, by whom it was on 26 March 1729 conveyed to Ann Drayton³³² widow of the second Thomas Drayton apparently one half for herself and one half for her son Stephen both of whom devised their interest to Thomas Drayton the son of one and brother of the other.³³³ This last Thomas Drayton died in 1761 leaving a widow, a daughter (then the wife of Edward Fenwicke) and three sons William, Stephen, and John. By his will he devised the property on Ashley River, viz., the 402 acres and the 260 acres aggregating 662 acres to his wife for life and then to his son William Drayton.³³⁴ William Drayton was subsequently appointed Chief Justice of Florida after the acquisition, in 1763, of Florida by the British. He seems to have himself added to the property a tract of marsh land of 33 acres granted to Capt. Jonathan Fitch 1 June, 1709.³³⁵ for on the 4 June, 1774, William Drayton and Mary his wife after his removal to Florida conveyed to his uncle the Honourable John Drayton the three tracts of 402, 260, and 33 acres as one plantation aggregating 779 acres, including by the plat the marsh on the river front.³³⁶ Before this the Honourable John Drayton had acquired 200 acres part of the Fitch 1110 acre grant which Benjamin Stanyarne had in 1747 conveyed to one John Gordon³³⁷ "Tavernkeeper," and by Gordon's executors

^{329a} Ibid., p. 93.

³³⁰ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 297.

³³¹ Ibid., p. 464.

³³² Memo. Bk. 1, p. 484.

³³³ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1732-1737, p. 117; Ibid., Bk. 1740-1747, p. 80.

³³⁴ Ibid., Bk. 1760-1767, p. 53.

³³⁵ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 37.

³³⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 9, p. 301.

³³⁷ Ibid., Bk. C. C, p. 369.

was in April, 1762, conveyed to the Honourable John Drayton³³⁸ and seems to have been annexed to the Magnolia property.

The Honourable John Drayton was married no less than four times—1st, to Sarah Cattell daughter of William Cattell by whom he seems to have left no surviving children. 2nd To Charlotte daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Bull by whom he had sons William Henry Drayton Chief Justice of South Carolina during the Revolution, and Charles Drayton M.D. 3^d, To Margaret Glen a sister of Governor James Glen by whom he had sons Glen Drayton and Thomas Drayton. 4th, To Rebecca Perry by whom he had one son John who died young and two daughters. At the death of the Honourable John Drayton in 1779 the Magnolia property seems to have passed under his will to his son Thomas. The John Davis who published an account of his travels in the United States was a tutor in the family of Thomas Drayton in 1798 and speaks of the house on Ashley River as a “venerable mansion.” It was probably the oldest residence of the Drayton’s on Ashley River for the ground on which it was built seems to have been acquired by the second Thomas Drayton from Stephen Fox not long after 1700 while the Drayton Hall tract was not acquired by the Honourable John Drayton until 1738. The residence was destroyed by the enemy in 1865. Thomas Drayton added to the property in 1783 the tract of 400 acres part of the grant to Alexander Skene for 750 acres, which 400 acres Jordon Roche had conveyed to Robert Ladson Jun^r. This Robert Ladson married Sabina Rose daughter of Thomas Rose of Accabee and the property passed to his daughter Elizabeth who married first William Miles and second her cousin Robert Ladson (as his second wife) and in December, 1768, with her husband Robert Ladson conveyed the 400 acres to her uncle Francis Rose of Accabee,³³⁹ whose executors on 26 February, 1783, conveyed to Thomas Drayton,³⁴⁰ who also seems to have added a tract called Bowmans containing about 333 acres apparently granted 5 September, 1704, to Samuel Page for 300 acres, for at his death in 1825 he devised his plantation on Ashley River called Magnolia, and the other tracts adjoining the

³³⁸ Ibid., Bk. Y. Y, p. 431.

³³⁹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, No. 3, p. 102.

³⁴⁰ Ibid., Bk. W, No. 5, p. 179.

same called Perry's, Bowmans, Bear Hill, and Gordons to his grandson John Grimke if he should take the name of Drayton.³⁴¹

This grandson was the son of Thomas S. Grimke who had married Miss Sarah Drayton, and in pursuance of the will he changed his name to John Grimke Drayton, and was the late Rev. John Grimke Drayton for many years Rector of the Parish of St. Andrew, and who died in 1891. The acreage of the entire tract as devised by Thomas Drayton to his grandson, including all the tracts mentioned, was 1872 acres.³⁴² Whatever was the condition of the grounds and garden at Magnolia before the ownership of the Rev. Mr. Drayton, he transformed it by his skill and taste and unwearied attention into the beautiful spot it now is. To him the writer has always understood was due the embellishing of the grounds with the camellias (*Camellia Japonica*) and the Azaleas (*Azalea Indica*) which now at the time of their blossoming make it such a blaze of colour. Prior to the Rev. Mr. Drayton's death he sold off all of his lands lying south of the public road so that the Magnolia property no longer included any of that area.

PERRY HILL

Just west of Magnolia and lying on the river was a tract of 100 acres which had been laid out for Francis Ladson under the terms of a purchase receipt from the Lords Proprietors dated 6 May, 1696. No other or more formal grant than the receipt, and the warrant thereupon issued on the same day, appears to have been made,³⁴³ but Francis Ladson evidently took possession and by his will in 1717 devised the 100 acres to his six children, Francis, Mary who married Daniel Johnston, Sarah who married Nathaniel Nichols, Robert, Jacob, and Elizabeth who married Benjamin Perry, all of the last five of whom on 27 August 1729 and 28 December, 1731 conveyed their interests in the 100 acres to Francis Ladson.³⁴⁴ To this 100 acres Francis Ladson added 60 acres of marsh on the river granted to him 21 May, 1734, and the 160 acres seem to have passed from Francis Ladson to his son Isaac Ladson, by whose

³⁴¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. G, p. 44.

³⁴² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, No. 11, p. 188.

³⁴³ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 118.

³⁴⁴ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 436.

widow Sarah Ladson, and son Abraham Ladson, the property was devised to her nephews Isaac Perry and Benjamin Perry, after the death of whom the property became vested in Josiah Perry the son of Isaac Perry, and Josiah Perry on 16 March, 1820, conveyed the property to Thomas Drayton,³⁴⁵ the owner of Magnolia. On his purchase Mr. Drayton incorporated it with his Magnolia plantation and devised it to his grandson afterwards the Rev. John G. Drayton. The name Perry Hill survived as its local designation.

RUNNYMEDE

On 15 September, 1705, a grant was made for 300 acres on the south side of Ashley River to John Cattell bounding East on Francis Ladson (Perry Hill).³⁴⁶ This John Cattell was the eldest son of the original John Cattell the immigrant. He married Margaret Donovan and died before his father, without a will, leaving an only child John as his heir at law to take his land and to him this tract of 300 acres passed.³⁴⁷ This last John Cattell married Sarah Hall daughter of Arthur Hall and on 29 November, 1729, executed a marriage settlement whereby this 300 acres was settled on himself and his wife for their lives and then to the issue of their marriage.³⁴⁸ The eldest son of this marriage—another John Cattell, seems to have died without issue, and the property went to the only surviving children Robert Cattell and his sister Sarah, who had married George Mullins, and these two on 30 May, 1777, conveyed the property as containing 405 acres to Abraham Ladson.³⁴⁹ The conveyance seems to include another grant for 60 acres on the south side of Ashley River made to John Cattell on 15 September, 1705,³⁵⁰ and which no doubt came by the same descent as in the case of the 300 acres. Abraham Ladson sold off to Nathaniel Fuller 35 acres from the southern end of the tract on 2 April, 1783,³⁵¹ and also on 13 March, 1783, conveyed to Glen Drayton 330 acres reserving 40 acres near the river front for him-

³⁴⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, No. 9, p. 333.

³⁴⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 531.

³⁴⁷ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 206.

³⁴⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, p. 292.

³⁴⁹ Ibid., Bk. W, No. 5, p. 470.

³⁵⁰ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 532.

³⁵¹ Old plat in writer's possession.

self.³⁵² Abraham Ladson died about 1790 and after his death under a judgment against his executor the property, viz. the 40 acres, was on 4 March, 1794, conveyed to Lambert Lance,³⁵³ who on 19 July, 1795, conveyed the 40 acres to John Julius Pringle,³⁵⁴ who had already on the 9 February, 1795, acquired under an execution sale against Glen Drayton the 330 acres of the original tract sold to Drayton by Abraham Ladson.³⁵⁵ John Julius Pringle was the son of Robert Pringle the original immigrant of the name, and who was of the family of Pringle of Symington near Edinburgh. Robert Pringle was a merchant in Charlestown, and for a number of years prior to the Revolution one of the assistant judges of the Province appointed under the Crown. His son John Julius Pringle was a distinguished lawyer who practiced in Charleston and a half brother of William Bull the son of Stephen Bull of Granville County and to whom was devised the Ashley Hall plantation on Ashley River, by his uncle the Hon. William Bull the last Lieutenant Governor of the Province under the Crown.³⁵⁶ On the acquirement by John Julius Pringle of the 370 acres he made it his country residence and seat. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt spent some time with him as a guest at his home in Charleston, and it was with Mr. Pringle he made his trip up the Ashley. In his account of this trip he makes the following reference to Runnymede. "Hence" (i.e., from Ashley Ferry) "we crossed the river, and stopped at a plantation lately "purchased by M^r. Pringle, the former name of which was Green-ville, but which he has named Susan's Place, in honour of his lovely "wife. This plantation is likewise without a house, that of the "former occupier having been consumed by fire; on the foundation "of this building, which remains unhurt, the new mansion is to "be erected, which will be finished this summer The "situation is much the same as that of Fitterasso, except that the "morasses" (marshes) "covered with reeds, lie on the other side. "The river flows close to the garden, and the ships, which continually sail up and down the river may anchor here with great con-

³⁵² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. S, No. 5, p. 461.

³⁵³ *Ibid.*, Bk. L, No. 6, p. 367.

³⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Bk. P, No. 6, p. 334.

³⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. P, No. 6, p. 336.

³⁵⁶ *This MAGAZINE*, vol. I, p. 82.

"venience." The new mansion was completed in due time, and the plantation was by Mr. Pringle ultimately named "Runnymede" by which name it has ever since continued to be known. On 25 May, 1829, Thomas Fuller conveyed to John Julius Pringle 637 acres off the adjoining plantation which was added to Runnymede.³⁵⁷ Under the will of John Julius Pringle, who died in 1841 in his 91st year the Runnymede property passed to his son William Bull Pringle who in 1845 added to Runnymede an adjoining tract of 450 acres conveyed to him by James L. Ross Trustee of Eliza Ann, and Sarah Maria Cole which had formerly also formed a part of the Fuller tract,³⁵⁸ aggregating altogether a plantation of 1457 acres which he sold away in 1862. The tract was thereafter acquired by the late C. C. Pinckney who for years mined off the phosphate deposits. The mansion house built by Mr. John Julius Pringle was destroyed by the enemy in 1865. The present residence was built by the late Mr. C. C. Pinckney.

FULLERS

The next plantation on the river north of Runnymede was a plantation long owned by the Fuller family, but to which the writer has found no specific name given in any of the deeds or on any plat, and is only referred to as "Fullers." The great bulk of it consisted of a grant made 11 May, 1705 for 1030 acres to William Fuller the first immigrant of the name³⁵⁹ (or his son?). "Capt." William Fuller had as early as 1678 come to the colony, and brought settlers.³⁶⁰ A William Fuller, presumptively the same, was a member of the Grant Council and a Proprietor's deputy in October 1679³⁶¹ and as late as November 1680.³⁶² Prior to February 1680 Capt. William Fuller had assigned to Robert Dry his right to have 720 acres granted to him.³⁶³ On 9 February 1682/3 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Fuller 1020 acres for "himselfe & family" "arriving in Aprill 1678 being twelve in Number."³⁶⁴ The writer

³⁵⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 9, p. 183.

³⁵⁸ Ibid., Bk. R, No. 11, p. 141.

³⁵⁹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 489.

³⁶⁰ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 51.

³⁶¹ Ibid., 1672-1679, p. 120.

³⁶² Ibid., 1680-1692, p. 71.

³⁶³ Ibid., p. 27.

³⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 78.

has found no grant under this warrant but near twelve years later on 14 March 1694/5 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Fuller 1020 acres of land "uppon Acco^{tt} of arraivell Rights: "for the arraivell of Tenn persons named as followeth. Will^m "ffuler. Sarah fuller; Eliz: Leavy. Maryan Belinda & William "fullers. Eliz: Wrong: Roger Smith: Walter Abbott & Richard "warner."³⁶⁵ The grant for 1030 acres in 1705 seems to have been made under this last warrant. The warrant of 1694/5 may be simply a repetition of the warrant of 1682/3 but as a guess it would appear that the first William Fuller (probably the "Capt.") had a wife named Sarah, and children Mary Ann, Belinda, and William and before 1705 died and his lands went to his son named William who died in 1731, and whose then wife was named Elizabeth, and it was to this son the grant for 1030 acres was made in 1705. William Fuller also acquired 100 acres adjoining which had been granted on 2 November, 1678, to Abraham Smith "Bricklayer,"³⁶⁶ and received on 23 November, 1714, two grants to himself one for 78 acres and one for 239 acres apparently adjoining the 1030 acres.³⁶⁷ William Fuller died in 1731 and by his will devised to his eldest son Richard 500 acres "where he now dwells and hath been laid out to him" and also 50 acres of his "back land" or 550 acres to his son William the plantation on the north side of the Ashley River, before referred to in this article as "Soldiers Retreat;" to his sons Joseph and Zacheus his lands on Stono called "Cobes" (apparently a tract originally granted to Job Copias); to his son Benjamin a tract called "Jacksons" and 250 acres of his "backland" and to his son Nathaniel 445 acres being the remainder of his "back land;" and to his daughter Sarah £750 proclamation money.³⁶⁸ The 550 acres so devised to Richard Fuller comprised the northern part of the grants for 1030 acres, and 100 acres (to Abraham Smith) and included all the river front on the Ashley River,³⁶⁹ and after having been dwelt upon and occupied by him, was by his will dated 13 May, 1749, devised to his only son Thomas Fuller, who with Lydia his wife on 28 January, 1758,

³⁶⁵ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 67.

³⁶⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 66.

³⁶⁷ Ibid., vol. 39, pp. 45, 46.

³⁶⁸ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731-1736, p. 332.

³⁶⁹ Memo Bk. 3, p. 317.

conveyed this 550 acres being one contiguous tract to his Aunt Sarah Simpson a widow and the daughter of the elder William Fuller.³⁷⁰ Mrs. Simpson on the 12 July, 1764, conveyed the 550 acres to Daniel Legare Jun^r. who with Elizabeth his wife on 24 January, 1767, conveyed to Benjamin Guerard, who with Sarah his wife on 18 March, 1768, conveyed to Thomas Fuller (apparently the same Thomas Fuller who had in 1758 conveyed to Mrs. Simpson) and Thomas Fuller and Catherine his wife on 31 December, 1776, conveyed this 550 acres together with 130 acres originally granted 1 September, 1706, to John Anger³⁷¹ and 100 acres also granted to John Anger in 1706,³⁷² to his cousin Nathaniel Fuller son of his uncle Nathaniel Fuller.³⁷³ The uncle Nathaniel Fuller to whom under his father's will 445 acres of the "back land" had been devised married Sarah Lloyd and died about 1749 leaving a widow Sarah and an only surviving child and son named Nathaniel. The widow as executrix of her husband agreed to sell the 445 acres to her brother in law Benjamin Fuller, but in 1750 this Benjamin Fuller died devising all his lands to his nephew—her son—Nathaniel Fuller,³⁷⁴ whereby this last Nathaniel Fuller became invested with the 445 acres and 250 acres of the "back land" devised by his grandfather to his father and uncle,³⁷⁵ and by the conveyance in 1776 from his cousin Thomas Fuller acquired also all the remainder of the grants for 1030 and 100 acres aggregating with the two grants to Anger, according to an old plat dated in 1769, 1543 acres. Nathaniel Fuller married in 1768 Ann Fuller a daughter of his first cousin Thomas Fuller and at his death devised the "plantation in St. Andrews where I now live" to his wife Ann for life and then to his brother in law Thomas Fuller Jun^r. son of Thomas Fuller.³⁷⁶ This last Thomas Fuller (who married in 1786 Elizabeth Middleton daughter of Col. Thomas Middleton) then or subsequently removed his residence to Beaufort County. Some additional accretions must have been made to the property

³⁷⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, No. 3, p. 681.

³⁷¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 512.

³⁷² *Ibid.*, vol. 39, p. 34.

³⁷³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 4, p. 186.

³⁷⁴ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 388.

³⁷⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. II, p. 325.

³⁷⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Will Bk. A, p. 211

by Nathaniel Fuller for the tract in Thomas Fuller's hands according to a map made in 1804 contained 1886 acres.³⁷⁷ By Thomas Fuller the tract was again subdivided. In 1810 he conveyed to Joseph Cole 500 acres comprising all the river front with the old plantation settlement,³⁷⁸ which 500 acres after some intermediate transfers was in 1845 conveyed to W^m Bull Pringle and annexed to Runnymede. In 1809 Thomas Fuller conveyed to Samuel Baker and Jabez Boothroyd 267 acres³⁷⁹ and in 1829 378 acres to Dr. James Stuart,³⁸⁰ and 637 acres to John Julius Pringle³⁸¹ which with 114 acres conveyed in 1809 to John Danner³⁸² completed the transfer of the entire tract and terminated the Fuller ownership of the original grant to William Fuller on Ashley River.

THE OAKS

The original John Cattell seems to have arrived in the Province in August, 1672.³⁸³ He is stated in a warrant issued to Thomas Butler to have come as his servant, but that does not mean in many warrants anything more than that he was so registered for the purpose of claiming the "arrival rights," or bounty, in land given to the importer of new settlers. The wives, sons, and daughters of intending settlers are frequently mentioned in the warrants as the servants of the grantee so as to give him the "arrival rights." The first warrant to John Cattell "arriving a Serv^t in August 1672" is dated 5 September, 1674.³⁸⁴ At any rate in whatever capacity he arrived he became the ancestor of a wealthy and prominent family in the Province. Between 1696 and 1709 a large number of warrants for land were issued to him. Many of the grants based on these warrants were located on the south side of Ashley River where he seems to have established his residence. He there accumulated a large landed proprietorship but the meagre descriptions in the grants to be found on the record and the scar-

³⁷⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, No. 7, p. 201.

³⁷⁸ Ibid., Bk. C.C, No. 8, p. 222.

³⁷⁹ Ibid., Bk. A, No. 8, p. 293.

³⁸⁰ Ibid., Bk. G, No. 10, p. 58.

³⁸¹ Ibid., Bk. Z, No. 9, p. 183.

³⁸² Ibid., Bk. B, No. 8, p. 71.

³⁸³ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 49.

³⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 82.

city of remaining plats of his lands make it difficult now to locate the different grants, and especially the grants of which this plantation—"The Oaks"—was composed.

He died in 1709 apparently leaving no widow surviving, but a grandson John Cattell (the son of his eldest son John Cattell who had predeceased him), and three sons, William, Benjamin, and Peter Cattell. He left also a son-in-law—John Williams—but the name of his daughter is not given, nor does it appear whether or not she was living when her father died. The writer has never been able to ascertain the maiden name of the wife of the first John Cattell. There is on record a caveat dated 26 August, 1692, filed by John and Elizabeth Cattell against the marriage of Thomas Leavy son of said Elizabeth with Ada Page daughter of W^m Page (Off. Hist. Com^m. Bk. 1672-1692, p. 444) and an Elizabeth Leavy arrived in the Province with William Fuller and may have been his daughter. He probably left a will which made some specific devises among his sons, under which they took possession of the lands devised, but this will was in some way defective and invalid, for in 1712, the Provincial Assembly passed an Act to confirm the right and title of his sons and grandson to their several possessions in sundry tracts of land, and to make partition and division of other lands equally amongst them.³⁸⁵ The original of this Act has been lost, and nothing remains but the title as given in Grimke's compilation of the statutory laws of the State. Under the division made by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose under this Act, there passed to his son William Cattell a tract of 212 acres granted to John Cattell 8 February, 1704.³⁸⁶ To his son Benjamin Cattell there passed a tract of 140 acres granted to Robert Shorey 13 November, 1695,³⁸⁷ conveyed by Robert Shorey to John Hosfort, and by John Hosfort to John Cattell 23 December, 1696, and 60 acres granted to John Cattell 15 September, 1705, which two tracts were by Benjamin Cattell on 4 November, 1717, conveyed to his brother William Cattell.³⁸⁸ To these tracts Wil-

³⁸⁵ Grimke: *Public Laws of South Carolina*, p. LXXIV. Curiously the title to the Act although given by Grimke, does not appear in Cooper's edition of the Statutes at Large.

³⁸⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 461.

³⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 292.

³⁸⁸ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 157.

liam Cattell added 155 acres granted to Roger Nichols per purchase receipt 26 July, 1697, and on 18 May, 1710, conveyed by Roger Nichols to Nathaniel Nichols, who on 22 March, 1715, conveyed to William Cattell: he added also $254\frac{1}{2}$ acres (part of a tract of 300 acres granted to Edward Perry 9 September, 1696)³⁸⁹ devised by Edward Perry 5 May, 1706, to Richard, Peter, and Hannah Perry, and having been divided among them was conveyed, $83\frac{3}{4}$ acres by Richard Perry 7 October, 1727, $83\frac{3}{4}$ acres by Peter Perry, 7 October 1727, and $83\frac{3}{4}$ acres by Hannah Perry and John Anger her husband 24 September, 1731, to William Cattell, the whole aggregating some 821 acres.³⁹⁰ At the date of his memorial, viz., 22 May, 1733, William Cattell owned some 3300 acres on or near Ashly River. His country residence appears to have been on Ashley River at the plantation known as the Brick House, which was also probably the residence of his father John Cattell.

The lands on the river so owned by William Cattell were sandy and poor, excepting perhaps this plantation of the Oaks, which was the most fertile naturally of his lands on the river. The really fertile lands owned by William Cattell were some distance removed from the river, on the swamps or savannahs known as Long Savannah, Wampee Savannah, and Jack Savannah, and it was no doubt from them the agricultural profits of the plantations were derived. William Cattell was also for many years a merchant in Charles Town and at his death in 1752 was stated by the *South Carolina Gazette* for 24 August, 1752, to have been 70 years of age and one of the richest men of the Province. The notice states also that he was one of the earliest settlers in the Province, but if he was 70 years old he must have been born in 1682, after his father's arrival, and "settler" was used as meaning inhabitant. He had married Mary Godfrey a daughter of Capt. John Godfrey, and left surviving him three sons Peter, Charles, and John, two grandsons William, and Benjamin, the sons of his son William who had predeceased him, and a daughter Mary who had married William Walter. To his grandson Benjamin he devised the plantation which his son William in his life time had possessed and built upon and which appears to have been the Oaks. This son William who predeceased his father had married first Anne Cattell (appar-

³⁸⁹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 313.

³⁹⁰ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 157.

ently his first cousin daughter of his Uncle Benjamin) and second Anne Fraser, by whom at his death in 1751 he left surviving two sons William and Benjamin. Benjamin to whom his grandfather devised the Oaks (which became his home place and country residence) became of age in 1772, and was afterwards Captain Benjamin Cattell in the first regiment of South Carolina troops on the Continental establishment during the Revolutionary war. He married Mary McCall of Philadelphia and died in 1782 leaving surviving him his wife, a son William, and three daughters, Lydia, Ann, and Maria. By his will he devised his land including his home place the Oaks equally between his wife and children.³⁹¹ His widow married later General Mordecai Gist of the Maryland Continental Line and under proceedings for the settlement of his estate³⁹² the Oaks seem to have passed to William Cattell the son of Capt. Benjamin Cattell, who made it his country seat and residence. This last William Cattell (afterwards known as Col. William Cattell) married Mary Ladson, who predeceased him, and he died in 1842, without children, devising his estate to his three sisters Lydia Calhoun, Ann Presstman, and Maria Cattell, who had apparently removed from the State to Baltimore with their mother and stepfather, and who on 20 October, 1846 conveyed the plantation on Ashley River commonly known as "The Oaks," as containing 700 acres of high and rush land more or less, to John A. Ramsay.³⁹³ The house at the Oaks like so many others was destroyed by the enemy by fire in 1865. There was a fine avenue of live oaks on the place but not much evidence of a garden or grounds when visited by the writer several years since.

MILLBROOK

On 22 August, 1699, there was granted to James Humphreys 270 acres on the south side of the Ashley River.³⁹⁴ How this 270 acres passed to John Jackson does not appear. It may be he married a daughter of Humphreys. At all events on 30 August, 1708, John Jackson and Grace his wife conveyed this 270 acres to Wil-

³⁹¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1780-1783, p. 224.

³⁹² Case of Gist v. Cattell, 2 DeS. Eq: Reports, p. 53.

³⁹³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 11, p. 505.

³⁹⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 369.

liam Fuller³⁹⁵—the same William Fuller frequently before referred to as the son of the first settler of the name on Ashley River. To this 270 acres William Fuller added a grant of 78 acres adjoining granted to him 28 November, 1714;³⁹⁶ and on his death in 1731 he devised to his son Benjamin the tract of land called Jacksons containing 356 acres more or less in two tracts.³⁹⁷ Benjamin Fuller seems to have had his residence at this place, but before his death in 1750 sold it to the first William Cattell, for by his will Benjamin Fuller gave all his estate to his nephew Nathaniel Fuller, including the purchase price due by William Cattell Sen^r. for the purchase of the tract called Jacksons, and directed his executor to make title to Mr. Cattell for the tract.³⁹⁸ The title was evidently made and William Cattell must have transferred the place to his son in law William Walter who had married his daughter Mary. The tract is not referred to in William Cattell's will, and in a deed of that date of a tract bounding on this tract, it is stated as belonging to William Walter.

William Walter was the same William Walter who was the owner of the neighbouring Wampee plantation.³⁹⁹ He seems to have been a man of considerable means and was also the owner of the well known Crowfield plantation in the parish of St. James Goose Creek, which he purchased in 1754 from William Middleton. William Walter died in 1766 and by his will directed certain lands including his plantation on the south side of Ashley River to be sold,⁴⁰⁰ and later proceedings were instituted for the settlement of his estate, and on 19 August, 1778 the Master in Chancery advertised for sale several tracts of land belonging to the estate of William Walter deceased, including the plantation called Jacksons containing 350 acres in two distinct tracts bounding north on Ashley River, east on lands late of William Cattell, Jun^r, dec^d. (The Oaks) and west on lands late of William Cattell, Sen^r (Brick House). At this sale the property was evidently acquired by John Alleyne Walter the son of William Walter for on 27 January, 1785, John Alleyne Walter

³⁹⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 309.

³⁹⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 45.

³⁹⁷ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731-1736, p. 332.

³⁹⁸ Ibid., Bk. 1747-1752, p. 388.

³⁹⁹ This MAGAZINE, vol. XI, p. 91.

⁴⁰⁰ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761-1777, p. 88.

agrees to sell to Abraham Ladson, Millbrook plantation,⁴⁰¹ and on 27 February, 1786, executed the deed to Abraham Ladson for it, as containing 375 acres with boundaries showing it to be the same place as Jacksons.⁴⁰² The name Millbrook appears to have been given to the place during the ownership of John Alleyne Walter who married Jane Oliphant daughter of Dr. David Oliphant Surgeon General of the Southern Department on the Continental establishment in the Revolutionary War. By Abraham Ladson the Millbrook property was conveyed to the Honourable Thomas Middleton sometime in 1786. The deed does not appear on record but the boundaries in deeds of the line of adjoining places show that Thomas Middleton owned it, and for some reason, probably to fortify his title, Thomas Middleton on 17 September, 1786, took out a warrant for a new grant which appears to have been issued. Thomas Middleton purchased the Vacluse property lower down the river and does not appear ever to have made Millbrook his residence. Possibly the residence house had been burned. He died in 1795 and the property remained in his estate until 1838 when it was conveyed by his heirs and representatives to J. Pinckney Clement as Millbrook plantation containing 338 acres.⁴⁰³

BRICK HOUSE OR CATTELL BLUFF

On 17 May, 1701, a grant was made to the first John Cattell for 240 acres on the south side of Ashley River.⁴⁰⁴ This 240 acres was taken possession of by his son William Cattell apparently under some gift from his father, or a devise under some invalid will of his father, and his title thereto was confirmed by the Act of the Assembly already mentioned passed 6 June, 1712.⁴⁰⁵ It was apparently the residence and home place of the first John Cattell and continued to be that of his son William, who added to the 240 acres some adjoining tracts, and at his death in 1752 devised to his eldest surviving son John Cattell the plantation on Ashley River "where I now live" joining to the west on Henry Middleton and to the east

⁴⁰¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 5, p. 664.

⁴⁰² Ibid., Bk. R, No. 5, p. 129.

⁴⁰³ Ibid., Bk. I, No. 12, p. 207.

⁴⁰⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 399.

⁴⁰⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 157.

on W^m. Walter, quantity of acres uncertain being several tracts.⁴⁰⁶ The last John Cattell also made his country residence at the same place; he seems to have left no children, and at his death in 1774 the property under the terms of his father's will passed to his nephew William Cattell afterwards Lieut. Col. William Cattell.⁴⁰⁷ The elder William Cattell at his death in 1752 left surviving him his two grandsons William and Benjamin sons of his deceased eldest son and three sons John, Peter, and Charles, and under the limitations in his will the estates devised to his three sons passed in case of their deaths without issue to his heir at law. All of his three surviving sons John, Peter, and Charles, did die without issue and the great bulk of the landed estate of the elder William Cattell thus under his will vested in his grandson Lieut. Col. William Cattell, who married Sabina Lynch daughter of Thomas Lynch, and died in 1778 without leaving any children, but leaving a Will whereby after a large money bequest to his wife he devised all his lands to his brother Benjamin Cattell.⁴⁰⁸ As Lieut. Col. William Cattell had established his seat and residence on the tract lying west of the Brick House called Ashley Hill, it is doubtful if after his uncle John's death in 1774 he removed to Cattell Bluff. Benjamin Cattell's residence was at the Oaks and he did not long survive his brother William, as he died in 1782. By his will he devised to his son William Cattell the land on the south side of the Ashley River "where my late brother William Cattell resided known by the "name of Ashley Hill" also "the place adjoining formerly the "place of residence of my uncle John Cattell."⁴⁰⁹ Shortly after the death of Benjamin Cattell, the widow of William Cattell who had married John Bowman instituted proceedings against the representatives of Benjamin Cattell to have the real estate of Lieut. Col. Cattell sold to pay her legacy &c, &c, and a decree was made for the sale of the lands of Lieut. Col. William Cattell. Thus the devise by Benjamin Cattell to his son William of the two plantations on Ashley River derived from his brother was nullified. The lands of Lieut. Col. William Cattell were surveyed off into separate parcels by the surveyor Joseph Purcell for the purposes of sale,

⁴⁰⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752-1756, p. 15.

⁴⁰⁷ *Gist v. Cattell*, 2 DeS. Eq. Reports, p. 53.

⁴⁰⁸ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774-1779, p. 624.

⁴⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. 1780-1783, p. 224.

and the tract called the "Brick House" with 490 acres attached was advertised for sale in the *Gazette* of the 28 February, 1785, as "the seal called the Brick House where the late John Cattell resided." At the sale it was apparently bid in by the Honourable Thomas Middleton who rejected the title as defective, which led to the suit of Bowman vs. Middleton to compel him to accept. At the trial it was ascertained that this 490 acres which included the grant to John Cattell in 1701 for 240 acres, was interfered with by an older grant in 1677 to Roger Nichols for 510 acres, which older grant therefore took off the 490 acres some 146 acres. The Court held further that as the first John Cattell died intestate his lands went by law to his eldest son, and the General Assembly had no right by the Act of 1712 to direct the partition of the lands of John Cattell among the brothers, and take the land from the eldest son. This notwithstanding that all the sons (including a grandson the son of the eldest son John) had eighty years before accepted the partition and allotment and used and enjoyed the separate parts assigned to each as his own, and all of them had died many years before, and notwithstanding the rule that in 1712 the General Assembly of the Province acting with the Council and the Governor the Representatives of the Proprietors had the powers in such matters of the Parliament of England, and not only could but frequently did exercise powers similar to those exercised in the Act of 1712. The decision on this point has always remained as a monument to mark the judicial incapacity of the Court in that instance.⁴¹⁰ Mr. Middleton was held (rightly on the question of the interference of the older grant) not compellable to take the title. According to Purcells survey out of the 490 acres, only 294 acres embracing the site of the old family residence were unquestionably the property of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell and this 294 acres appears then to have been sold and conveyed to one William McLeod whose heirs in 1806 conveyed to Martha Ann Matthews⁴¹¹ (a daughter of Col. Thomas Osborn and widow of William Mathews only son of Governor John Mathews) who in 1809 conveyed to John Moncrieffe⁴¹² who in 1810 conveyed to David Adams⁴¹³ from whom it passed to John Wylie, who in 1836

⁴¹⁰ Bowman v. Middleton, 1 Bays Reports, p. 252.

⁴¹¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, No. 8, p. 129.

⁴¹² Ibid., Bk. B, No. 8, p. 82.

⁴¹³ Ibid., p. 130.

conveyed to William Cattell,⁴⁴ thus reinvesting in William Cattell the ancestral Cattell seat; which had been the residence of the original John Cattell, of his great grandfather William Cattell and his great uncle John Cattell. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Court in South Carolina that the Cattells did not appear entitled to the Nichols grant of 1677, the last William Cattell seems to have remained in possession of all save the 294 acres, for after the death of the last William Cattell the devisees under his will, or rather the heirs of his sisters who were his devisees, sold in September, 1859, the plantation known as Cattells Bluff containing, as was supposed, 570 acres but reserving the family burying ground. The place although called in the deeds the "Brick House," from the large brick mansion upon it, was also popularly known as "Cattell Bluff," from the bluff at the curve of the river just below the old house site. When the house was destroyed the writer has never ascertained. Only a pile of broken bricks marks the spot, with no trace of the garden or avenue. The family burying ground and brick vault is close to the old residence site. Both the last Col. William Cattell and his wife (born Mary Ladson) were buried there and probably most of the older members of the family. In his will the last Col. William Cattell distinctly provides for the reservation of the family burying ground on the place which he calls Cattells Bluff. In October 1899 when visited by the writer the cemetery was surrounded by a low brick wall about two feet high having within a bricked vault whose arched roof was about three feet above the surface of the ground. The vault had been broken into—showing the remnants of a casket and its former contents. There were outside of the vault three stones with the following inscriptions—viz. "In Memory of/M^{rs} Margaret Cattell/the Beloved Consort/of John Cattell Esq/She died the 15th October 1770/aged 50 years."—"To the Memory of/Mary Smith Cattell/Daughter of Maj^r James Ladson/Born September 29th 1781/Intermarried with William Cattell/November 8th 1803/torn from him by Death/June 14th 1824/This monument of his love/is inscribed." And lower down on same slab: "This slab/is placed over the body/of/Mary Cattell Baron/by her weeping and afflicted relatives/a monument of bereaved affection/and blighted hope/O grave where is

⁴⁴ Ibid., Bk. O, No. 10, p. 197.

thy victory" (other lines indecipherable)—also "Hic/Jacet/Stephen Oliver/obit. 10th June 1826/in the 78th year of his age./That man/who has lived honestly/and laid up/a store of good actions/has little to fear from/any change whilst all is/peace within."

ASHLEY HILL

Included in the lands owned by William Cattell who died in 1752 was the plantation on Ashley River known as Ashley Hill. It is very difficult to refer this tract to any specific grant although after careful elimination it seems to the writer to have consisted of part of a grant for 1050 acres to the first John Cattell made 21 April, 1695.⁴¹⁵ At the division of the lands of John Cattell under the Act of 1712 a part of that grant with other lands lying on Ashley river were apparently assigned to Peter Cattell the youngest son of John Cattell, and on an old plat Peter Cattell is set down as the owner and his residence designated as at the later known house site. Peter Cattell married Catherine (maiden name unascertained) and died without a will, and his lands passed to his son Andrew Cattell, from whom, or whose trustees his uncle William Cattell, according to the recitals of the latter's will, purchased the property. This William Cattell, as we have seen was for many years a merchant in Charles Town and was at his death one of the wealthiest men in the Province. He seems to have been the only son of the original John Cattell, who became a man of much wealth, and acquired from his brothers, or their children, much of the land of his father that had been assigned to them. At his death in 1752 he devised to his grandson William Cattell the tract purchased from the trustees of the late Andrew Cattell excepting 200 acres off the western part and also 50 acres joining his son John's plantation which 250 acres were devised to his son John and at the latter's death passed under the will to his grandson William. This last William Cattell (Lieut. Col. William Cattell) made Ashley Hill his residence and seat and as has been stated with regard to the "Brick House" it passed under his will to his brother Benjamin and was after the latter's death decreed to be sold with the other lands of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell. In the advertisement of the sale of these lands in February 1785 there is

⁴¹⁵ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 294.

included the valuable seat on Ashley River called Ashley Hill adjoining Arthur Middleton Esq. At the sale it was sold to Alexander Gillon, commonly known as Commodore Gillon, the well known naval officer of the State during the Revolution.⁴¹⁶ A formal conveyance was made to Commodore Gillon 15 February 1785 of the place as containing 735½ acres.⁴¹⁷ The purchase price is stated as 6865 guineas which appears a stupendous price according to later values. It is probable that there was a large and valuable mansion house and settlement upon it. Commodore Gillon is said to have spent a large amount in the creation of the garden and embellishment of the grounds. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt in his work previously mentioned gives the following account of it. "We made another halt at a house, formerly the property "of Commodore Gillon, who died in very deranged circumstances, "bordering on insolvency. This plantation, which has accordingly "been made over to creditors, is in the very worst state. The Commodore died three years ago. The house is tolerably handsome "and the garden is laid out with a more refined taste, and cultivated with more care than gardens generally are in this country. "But the soil is sterile to such a degree, that the Commodore "was obliged to supply his table with culinary plants, and his "stable with fodder, from another plantation which he possessed "three or four miles farther distant." The Duke mentions also that the name of the plantation was Batavia. The site of the old house is naturally one of the finest on the river. It is on a high bold bluff running in one place quite sheer to the river, or as sheer as may be considering the loose sandy texture of the soil. The soil near the river both of this place and of the adjoining Brick House plantation is of a very sandy sterile character. Under the old system of cultivation without the present commercial fertilizers these places possessed little agricultural value. With the present intensive use of those fertilizers it is of course different. The places possessed value from their residence sites, and the accessibility to water for the transportation of the timber on, and produce from them. The number of old tar kilns remaining show also that in the earlier days there was a good deal of pine tar production. The agricultural income of the Cattells was derived from the fertile

⁴¹⁶ This MAGAZINE, vol. X, p. 111.

⁴¹⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 5, p. 140.

"savannah" lands three or four miles distant. Some conception of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell lying on the savannahs will appear from the advertisement in the *Gazette* of his lands to be sold in February, 1785 which includes beside the Brick House and Ashly Hill—1. Stanyarne's(Vaucluse) 406 acres. 2. Plantation called Saunders, 700 acres, of which 120 prime rice land. 3. Jerry Hill 1350 acres, 150 prime swamp. 4. Tract called "Cul-fys" 407 acres, 150 prime swamp. 5. Tract adjoining 426 acres, 150 prime swamp. 6. Tract on Horse Savannah 525 acres, 325 prime swamp. Dr. Joseph Johnson in his "Traditions" says that Commodore Gillon "had a handsome country seat called Ashley Hill, on Ashley River, in the vicinity of the City, next South of "Middleton Place." Commodore Gillon's first wife died at Ashley Hill. He later married Miss Ann Purcell by whom he had one son Alexander Gillon who married a Miss Brisbane and has been mentioned in the account of Oak Forest on the opposite side of the river.

Commodore Gillon in consequence of his financial embarrassments was constrained to part with the property which in June, 1793, he advertises for sale as having an elegant house of 22 rooms &c and which after being conveyed to Florian Charles Mey, a former copartner of Gillon's, was by Mey on 7 March, 1797, conveyed to Mrs. Mary Middleton in trust for her daughter Ann Middleton.⁴¹⁸ Mrs. Middleton was the widow of the Honourable Arthur Middleton the owner of Middleton Place and was herself the owner of the Cedar Grove plantation on the opposite side of the river. The family tradition is that Mrs. Middleton desired to settle her daughter Ann, who married Mr. Daniel Blake, at a place adjoining her own residence, in like manner as across the river she gave to Mr. Henry M. Rutledge the husband of another of her daughters the part of the Cedar Grove plantation called "Jenys." Mr. and Mrs. Blake apparently did not fancy Ashley Hill as a residence for on 13 June, 1801, they with Mrs. Middleton conveyed the property to John Geddes.⁴¹⁹ The purchase price mentioned in the deed is 1175 guineas a great reduction from the 6865 guineas paid by Commodore Gillon sixteen years before. Perhaps between the two dates the dwelling house had been de-

⁴¹⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 6, p. 87.

⁴¹⁹ Ibid., Bk. E, No. 7, p. 6.

stroyed by fire, the not uncommon fate of shingle roofed country dwellings in South Carolina. John Geddes was a lawyer in Charleston and afterwards in 1818 was elected Governor of the State. He had property nearer Charleston in St. Andrew's Parish where he owned a large plantation on Stono River. From him the property passed in 1828, and in 1849 it was acquired by the late Mr. Williams Middleton then the owner of Middleton Place. The name Batavia bestowed upon it by Commodore Gillon seems to have disappeared with his ownership and the property has always continued to be known as Ashley Hill. The writer has never ascertained exactly when the old residence was destroyed, its site is marked only by a broken pile of bricks, and nearly all trace of the gardens, save the stately old trees on the grounds, has disappeared.

MIDDLETON PLACE

Jacob Wayte (or properly Waight) arrived in the Province in September, 1675, with his wife, son, and three servants, and on 14 September, 1675, a warrant was issued to lay out 600 acres for him. On running out his land he evidently in his lines took up more than 600 acres for on 30 October, 1675, another warrant was issued to lay out for him a parcel of land already laid out for him and bounding on a creek there being.⁴²⁰ Accordingly there was laid out for him 764 acres on the south side of the Ashley river bounding west on a creek running into the river, and separating his tract, for a part of the distance between them, from the Barony of the Earl of Shaftsbury, and a formal grant to him for the 764 acres was issued to Jacob Waight on 17 August, 1676.⁴²¹ This creek on which the tract bounded to the west was for a long period known as Jacob's or Waight's Creek. Either Waight abandoned his grant, or more likely disposed of his rights under it, for on 9 February, 1699/1700, a grant was made to Richard Godfrey for 600 acres which covered the area embraced within the grant to Jacob Waight.⁴²² There appear two warrants issued to Richard Godfrey for 300 acres each, one dated 2 May 1696, and the other 24 February, 1699/1700,⁴²³

⁴²⁰ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, pp. 104, 106.

⁴²¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 9.

⁴²² *Ibid.*, p. 380.

⁴²³ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, pp. 117, 161.

and the grant may have been under these warrants although one appears to be dated a few days later than the grant. Richard Godfrey appears to have owned it as late as 1715, for in that year a resolution was passed in the Provincial House of Commons that a garrison be built at Mr. Richard Godfrey's plantation adjoining Ashley barony on Ashley River. This tract of 600 acres appears to have been later transferred to John Baker (who may possibly have married a daughter of Richard Godfrey—if he had one) and on 15 July, 1729, John Baker and Sarah Baker sold to John Williams 200 acres part of this tract, and later the entire 600 acres appears in the possession of his son in law Henry Middleton who probably acquired the 400 remaining acres on the sale of John Baker's estate say prior to 1750.

The first positive mention the writer has found of John Williams in the Province is on 5 May, 1704, when Jonathan Carlisle conveyed to him 500 acres of land which had been granted to Carlisle and which land was afterwards part of the Middleton Place tract. On 8 July, 1696, a grant was made to a John Williams for 100 acres in Colleton County⁴²⁴ and it may have been the same John Williams, but there is nothing to show definitely. To this 500 acres John Williams added 200 acres granted him 28 June 1711, and 100 acres granted him the same day,⁴²⁵ and 253 acres granted him 23 July 1711 and 200 acres granted him 9 January 1716.⁴²⁶ The Act of 1712 passed by the General Assembly to confirm the titles of the sons of the first John Cattell to his lands mentioned in the account of the "Oaks" and "Brick House" plantations, also in the remaining title to the Act states that it is to confirm the titles of John Williams his son in law to 200 acres given by John Cattell in his lifetime to John Williams. From a comparison of the few remaining old maps it appears that this 200 acres was probably a part of the grant for 1050 acres made to John Cattell in 1795, and was situate on the Ashley River between the Ashley Hill place and the line of the grant to Richard Godfrey, and apparently it is on this 200 acres that the present settlement and garden of Middleton Place now stand. Apparently to fortify his title to this 200 acres John Williams seems to have acquired it by a purchase un-

⁴²⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 300.

⁴²⁵ Ibid., vol. 39, p. 120.

⁴²⁶ Ibid., pp. 105, 171.

der the patent of Landgrave John Bailey⁴²⁷ in the manner described in the Article on the Raphoe Barony.⁴²⁸ On the 11 January, 1700 a grant was made to Peter Bacot Sen^r. for 450 acres bounding west on Richard Godfrey⁴²⁹ and on 14 May 1707 a grant was made to Peter and Daniel Bacot for 400 acres adjoining.⁴³⁰ Peter Bacot Sen^r. was a French Huguenot and the original immigrant of the name. Peter and Daniel Bacot were his sons. The Bacots must have transferred in some way to John Baker for on 29 December, 1725, John Baker and Sarah Baker sold to John Williams 825 acres granted to Peter Bacot by the Lords Proprietors.⁴³¹ What was the name of the daughter of John Cattell whom John Williams married, and the date of her death, the writer has never been able to ascertain. According to the Register of the Parish of St. Andrews John Williams on the 16 June 1720 married Mary Baker.⁴³² The record does not state whose daughter she was but apparently the only Baker who from the dates would apparently "fit" as her father, was John Baker, the son of Richard Baker and brother of William Baker of Archdale. If her father was that John Baker, was he the same John Baker who with Sarah Baker on 29 December, 1725, sold to John Williams the 825 acres originally granted to the Bacots? The recital in the memorial does not state that Sarah Baker was the wife of John Baker. As has been stated in the account of "Spring Farm" and "Bakers" on the north side of Ashley River a John Baker who had a wife named Sarah died between 1729 and 1735 leaving his widow and several children and John Williams and William Cattell as his executors. That there was some close connection appears from the fact that Richard Baker, Josiah Baker, and Elihu Baker the sons of William Baker all in their wills appoint as one of their executors Henry Middleton who married Mary Williams the daughter of John Williams and Mary Baker. Balancing the dates it would appear probable that Mary Baker was the daughter of John Baker the brother of William Baker, and the sister of the John

⁴²⁷ Memo Bk. 7, p. 426.

⁴²⁸ This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 4.

⁴²⁹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 398.

⁴³⁰ Ibid., vol. 39, p. 23.

⁴³¹ Memo. Bk. 5, p. 349.

⁴³² This MAGAZINE, vol. XII, p. 186.

Baker who with Sarah Baker sold the 825 acres and who died between 1729 and 1735; of if these John Bakers were the same then his daughter by a first deceased wife. John Williams seems to have been a man of considerable means and standing. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Parish and a member of the House of Commons from the Parish of St. George. According to the Parish Register John and Mary Williams had a daughter Mary baptized 7 August 1721,⁴³³ and in 1741 this daughter Mary married Henry Middleton, Esq., a son of the Honourable Arthur Middleton Commander in Chief, President of the Council and acting Governor of the Province of South Carolina. All her father's property upon his death passed to Mrs. Middleton as his only surviving child. Her husband Henry Middleton although he had received from his father the paternal estate of "The Oaks" in the Parish of St. James Goose Creek yet seems to have made his residence largely on his wife's property on the Ashley River where he added to (if he did not rebuild) the mansion house, and had the gardens, terraces, and ornamental waters laid out by an English landscape gardener. The property early in Mr. Middleton's possession received the name of Middleton Place. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1753⁴³⁴ is printed a "Poetical Essay" from "C. W. in Carolina to E. J. at Gosport" containing a poetical or rhymed description of South Carolina with the couplet

"Here *Drayton's* seat, and *Middleton's* is found.
 "Delightful villas"! be they long renown'd"

and the note says "*Gentlemen of large estates in* Goose Creek *who have superb seats that would make a good figure in* England." The reference to Drayton whose seat was on Ashley River would seem to refer to Middleton as also on Ashley River, although the latter had also a handsome seat really on Goose Creek viz "The Oaks" near the bridge over Goose Creek. In 1764 Henry Middleton procured grants for all the marsh land on the river in front of Middleton Place, and also the marsh land on the opposite side of the river in front of the places known as "Bakers," "Spring Farm," and "Chatsworth," which last was diked, reclaimed and brought

⁴³³ Ibid., p. 179.

⁴³⁴ Vol. XXII, p. 337.

under cultivation for rice as annexed to Middleton Place. An account of Henry Middleton and the various public offices he held &c has been given in a previous number of this MAGAZINE.⁴³⁵ After his death, and even prior thereto, the Middleton Place property was turned over to his eldest son Arthur who was the heir at law of his mother and who made Middleton Place his residence and home. Of Arthur Middleton who was a member of the Council of Safety and one of the signers on 4 July, 1776, of the Declaration of American Independence an account has also been given in this MAGAZINE.⁴³⁶ He married in 1764, Mary daughter of Walter Izard, Esq. of "Cedar Grove," who himself became the owner of Cedar Grove under the will of her brother John Izard, and so devoted was she to her childhood's home that a part of each year was always spent by her family at Cedar Grove although Middleton Place was supposed to be the family residence. At the death of Arthur Middleton, on 1 January, 1787—the Middleton Place property with a splendid fortune passed to his eldest son the Honourable Henry Middleton afterwards a representative, senator and Governor of the State, member of Congress, Minister to Russia and one of the leaders of the Union party in the State.⁴³⁷ It was during his ownership in 1798 that the Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt paid the visit to Middleton Place of which he gives an account—viz:

"Half a mile from Batavia, the name of the Commodore's plantation, stands Middleton-house, the property of M^r Middleton, "mother in law to young M^r Izard, which is esteemed the most "beautiful house in this part of the country. The out-buildings, "such as kitchen, wash-house, and offices, are very capacious. "The *ensemble* of these buildings calls to recollection the ancient "English country-seats. The rooms in the house are small, and "the outside, as well as the inside is badly kept. A peculiar feature "of the situation is this, that the river, which flows on a circuitous "course, until it reaches this point, forms here a wide, beautiful "canal pointing straight to the house. The garden is beautiful, "but kept in the same manner as the house; the soil is very bad,

⁴³⁵ Vol. I, p. 239.

⁴³⁶ Ibid., p. 242.

⁴³⁷ Ibid., p. 245.

“and, in my opinion, the whole plantation is altogether undeserving “the celebrity it enjoys.”

A great deal of attention was afterwards paid by Governor Henry Middleton to the garden and grounds. André Michaux the celebrated French Botanist and Horticulturist who was sent in 1785 by the French Government to investigate and collect trees and plants suitable for propagation in France, and who laid out and established the garden near Charleston called the French Botanic Garden,⁴³⁸ was a frequent visitor to Middleton Place, and himself furnished to Mr. Middleton rare plants and shrubs to be there planted. There are still alive there in the garden the camellias (*Camellia Japonica*) presented by him to Mr. Middleton and planted under the supervision of Michaux—the first of the kind to be planted in America. After the death of the Honourable Henry Middleton in 1846 the property passed under his will to his son the late Williams Middleton, Esq. Mr. Williams Middleton was as devoted to the Place as his father and grandfather had been. His energy was untiring in the extension and care of the garden and to him is due the magnificent lines of the Indian Azalea which when in blossom make such a crown of colouring over the terraces. But cruel days were in store for Middleton Place. In February 1865 a raiding party of a merciless enemy as savage in his treatment of inanimate works of beauty and art as the modern Hun in Belgium, occupied Middleton Place. On the day of their arrival the late Mr. Nathaniel Russell Middleton the then elderly President of the Charleston College, a cousin of Mr. Williams Middleton, rode over to Middleton Place to visit a sick slave there. He was unarmed save for an umbrella. Being very near-sighted he was not even aware of the presence of the enemy until near the Mansion house, when he was suddenly confronted by a file of negro soldiers, of a negro regiment from the north. He was forced to dismount and one of them seizing his umbrella, struck him, inflicting a deep gash near his temple. He was then marched before the white officers and ordered out to execution which he faced with unmoved composure. He was brought back and after some discussion again ordered out to be shot, and brought back and a third time ordered to face the firing squad, when the sick slave he had been

⁴³⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y, No. 5, p. 131.

on his way to visit, got up from his sick bed and with some of the other slaves on the place implored his release, insisting he was not the proprietor of the place and expressing their devotion to him. Thereupon after some delay he was roughly ordered to go but his horse was kept. Whilst he was there the houses were being pillaged of all their contents, and the ground was strewn with the library and the pictures and objects of art in the house. Before he left all the buildings were in flames, and every building on the place was ultimately destroyed. Many of the pictures however were taken from the house before it was consumed and carried off. The family vault was broken into, the caskets rifled, including that of Governor Middleton, and the decayed remnants of humanity cast outside. The whole scene of destruction was as complete as that of the French Chateaux rifled, despoiled, and burnt by the German army in Northern France. Whilst time, and common interests, and common causes, have assuaged in our hearts the bitterness of that terrible period, it would be hypocritical to pretend at this time not to be conscious of the inconsistency which now condemns and execrates the Germans for doing in France what it applauded in 1865 the armies of Sherman, and Potter, and Miles for doing in South Carolina. The residence at Middleton Place consisted of a central large three story brick building with a disconnected wing or flanker on each side all of brick in the Tudor style. The date of its construction is not definitely known, probably some time anterior to 1756.

Whilst the concentrated number of azaleas and camellias at the Drayton seat of Magnolia on the Ashley gives an intense glow to the colouring in a more limited space, yet the lines of Middleton Place are altogether on a larger and nobler plan. With its stately live oaks, its well proportioned grounds, its groups of azaleas and camellias, its beautifully shaped terraces, descending to the river, its ornamental waters, and the straight vista of the river fronting the house, it presents an *ensemble* unquestionably more effective and striking than any place on the Ashley River, or indeed than any place the writer has seen in South Carolina. With the exception of Archdale it is the only place on the Ashley River still owned by a descendant of the original grantee without a break in the succession. To any one who has seen, as the writer has, on a clear day in Spring, looking from the top of the old mound in the

old garden at Cedar Grove, over the course of the river, the wonderful burst of the azaleas crowning the terraces of Middleton Place like a many coloured flame in the distance, there will come the full recognition (the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt notwithstanding) that it is altogether deserving the celebrity it has enjoyed.